

WOMEN IN NUMISMATICS

# winning ways

AUGUST 2008

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WE WANT WOMEN!

*q. david bowers*

THE LINCOLN  
CENT

*james antonio*

COLLECTING  
NEWFOUNDLAN-  
LAND COINS

*bill kamb*

QUEEN ANNE'S  
WARS

*kenneth bressett*



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### Letters-to-the-Editor Policy

Letters-to-the-Editor are welcome from both members and non-members and must include your name, address and phone number. Letters will be published in *Winning Ways* as space and publication deadlines permit and are subject to editorial discretion. Whenever a letter addresses a specific problem that the Board can assist in resolving, it will be forwarded to the appropriate people.

### Feature Articles

Articles, photos and features pertaining to the numismatic industry are welcome and are subject to editorial discretion and editing.

# President's Corner

By Prue Fitts

**S**ummer has really arrived - in the 90's. Whine, whine, we are not used to this so early. But given what has happened in the rest of the country, we are be grateful - our roofs are still intact, and we don't have to swim to work.

Congratulations to Rita Jene Sledz and Don Chalmers, long time secretary and VP respectively of WIN as Krause's newest Numismatic Ambassadors!

**Baltimore** is our next meeting place. On Friday, August 1st, we will again have our symposium from 1 - 3. The subject will be "What to do with your collection when you are done collecting." Our own Member at Large, Lorraine Weiss will be one of the speakers. This is an important topic for so many of us particularly since so often, our families don't share our collecting interest. The old saying is that there should only be one collector in the family - the other should be a "clearer outer". We both collect, so you can image what our house looks like.

**Our General Meeting** will be on Saturday, the 2nd at 9 am as usual. We will have coffee available, so come a little early to network. Our speaker will be Larry Schuffman. We will also have several announcements regarding WIN. One of which is that I am stepping down as your President. I have enjoyed all the time spent with your Board and you, but am finding that several major changes in my life are absorb-

ing all that "free time" Not to be mysterious, we are moving and our son is getting married!. I thank you all for allowing me to stay on for a year to help a little with the Website.

And that is our major announcement. We will launch the Women in Numismatics web site. Thanks to Whitman Publishing, Mary Counts, Dennis Tucker and Roger Nix, we expect to be up and running at the August meeting. They have spent countless hours setting this

up for us and it is truly wonderful. We will be looking for help in maintaining the site to keep it current. If you have expertise - and an interest in doing this, please let me know at the meeting or whoever will be the "pro tem" president for the next year. (Elections are in 09). If you have an interest in any of the Board positions, please contact the woman

currently serving. We are all eager to have new people and new ideas.

Thank you again for an unforgettable experience as your President. I have learned so much from you all about the wealth of knowledge that Women in Numismatics represent. The camaraderie and good friendships are a true bonus.

See you in Baltimore

*Prue,* WINPRUE@aol.com



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## Deadlines

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All content or advertisements submitted for use in *Winning Ways* should be received by the following deadlines for each issue:

<i>April Issue</i> .....	<i>February 15th</i>
<i>August Issue</i> .....	<i>June 2nd</i>
<i>January Issue</i> .....	<i>November 1st</i>





# We Want Women!

By Q. David Bowers

**W**

omen in numismatics. Why don't we have more

of them? Seems illogical to me that perhaps 10% of active collectors are of the feminine gender. Curiously, when it comes to portraits on 18th, 19th, and early 20th century coins, the opposite ratio is probably true. Liberty

ty

Seated is a woman, ditto for the depiction on Barber silver coins,

and I won't even mention the elegant goddess on the obverse of the classic MCMVII double eagle by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Then there is the 1793 Chain cent, the first federal coin struck at the new Philadelphia Mint and placed into circulation. The obverse featured a woman, Miss Liberty. A contemporary newspaper account said that she appeared to be "in a fright," which may have been true. Regardless, today just about all of us admire the 1793 Chain cent greatly, and wish we had one or several! The design was quickly changed to what we know as the 1793 Wreath motif, again with Miss Liberty on the obverse, but more elegantly done, in high relief, and, for good measure, the reverse decorated with a wreath ornamented by sprays of tiny berries. The Wreath cent is another object of numismatic desire. It was followed in the same year by the Liberty Capped design, again featuring Miss Liberty, adapted from the famous

Libertas Americana medal.

Onward and upward American coinage progressed, with Miss Liberty depicted in many forms—a portrait, a bust (including shoulders and bosom), seated, standing—you name it! There was scarcely a man in sight.

The first male to appear on a



United States coin seems to have been George Washington, used on pattern issues of the early 1860s. Apparently it was too soon to have a male on a circulating coin, and the idea was scrapped. Ditto for pattern nickel five-cent pieces made in 1866 with Abraham Lincoln. When, finally, a man did appear, it was Christopher Columbus on the 1892 World's Columbian Exposition half dollar, a composite portrait, as no one was quite sure what the famous navigator actually looked like. Washington eventually had his turn, and we see him on the obverse of the 1900 Lafayette commemorative dollar. It was not until 1909, when a male portrait was finally used on a circulating coin, the Lincoln cent. Even then, the choice was not somewhat controversial, as Lincoln was hardly a hero to many in the South.

Not only were women absolutely dominant on early American coins, but the same can be said for paper money. Although many small images of Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jackson, Calhoun, and others, were used on

paper money issued by state chartered banks, it was the elegant goddesses who gained the most attention. We have, for example, the elegant and popular motif of Hebe, cup bearer to the gods, offering a goblet of wine to a patriotic (presumably) eagle. We do know that at least one eagle was indeed patriotic, for she (or he?) is wearing a medallion depicting George Washington.

As to women in real life numismatics, while collectors and dealers of the distaff set are in the mi-



nority, more than just a few of them have distinguished themselves greatly. Virginia Culver and Florence Shook were both presidents of the American Numismatic Association. Ruthann Bretel was at one time executive di-





rector of the ANA. Over at the American Numismatic Society in New York City, Dr. Ute Wartenberg is the numismatic director, widely recognized not only for her leadership in that position but as an authority on ancient and other coins. At *The Nummatist*, published by the ANA in Colorado Springs, Barbara Gregory holds forth as editor (when I was president of the ANA in

tioned Margo Russell, who worked for the *Sidney Daily News*, would pitch in until a suitable numismatically inclined editor could be found. That never happened, and as many readers know, Margo went on to achieve a distinguished career leading *Coin World*, in the process gathering just about every numismatic honor worth having. She was also the first (and presently still the only) woman to be inducted into the Rittenhouse Society.

Among professional dealers, a handful of women are members of the Professional Numismatists Guild, of whom I must certainly mention Elizabeth Arlin Coggin, of J.J. Teaparty, who obtained her first employment with me fresh out of school

turned out some of the most beautiful designs ever. The Sacagawea "golden dollar" obverse and reverse were designed by two different women, and more than just a few statehood quarters were designed or the models made by women as well.

In view of the preceding it would seem that in numismatics women are everywhere—from being depicted on coins and paper money to holding important offices. However, on the bourse floor they are a rather rare species, unless accompanied by a male who is a spouse or significant other.



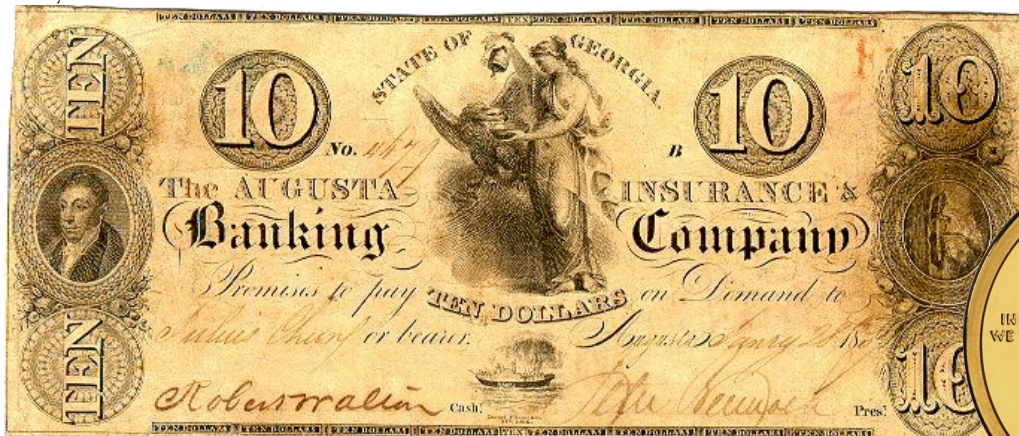
1983-1985 she was one of my several appointments). At Whitman Publishing LLC down in Atlanta, Mary Counts is the president, leading the organization upward to new highs of publishing quality. *Coin World* is under the editorship of Beth Deisher, and has been since the mid-1980s, when she succeeded Margo Russell, who had been in the post since the early days of the publication. I might insert here that the founding editor of *Coin World* was D. Wayne Johnson, who resigned at an early time, leaving J. Oliver Amos in sort of a quandary. He contacted me and asked if I would like to



as a teenager. And, I must not overlook Christine Karstedt, president of Stack's. Others could be mentioned.

Among coin designers and engravers,

Interestingly, in other hobbies this is not true. My wife Christie and I have gone to doll shows occasionally, and at those events the ratio is reversed—probably nine women to every one man. Picture postcards are fun to collect, and I have pursued them for many years. Go to a postcard show, and the proportion of men and women collectors and dealers is about evenly divided. Perhaps the best known of all postcard dealers, and also active in publishing and selling of supplies, is my fine friend Mary L. Martin.



be editor, a nice compliment, so to speak, but I was involved with my coin business. He men-

everyone remembers Elizabeth Jones, who served in the post for about a decade, and



Women have been important in numismatics for a long time. Now, the challenge is to make them more important.

# The Lincoln Cent

By James Antonio

**I**t was an awful shock. She was in the bedroom looking out the window and watching the golfers rolling by in their carts. Just a phone call. And then, through watery eyes, she found herself gazing at the photo, numb, disbelieving.

Hannah, now in her fifties and hardly looking it, reminisced. With no effort at all events slid through her mind like a slide show. Her pinkish arms hung loosely at the sides of her gingham dress, feeling out of place and almost ridiculous. Poise is what we need, she thought. So she folded them across her chest. She couldn't fall apart, there'd be people to see. A good front would be best. He'd worked long hours at his practice but had lived with panache, rewarding them all with wonderful things—a lovely ranch style home on the lake, a boat by the pier; the best clothes and schools; trips to exotic, far away places; and fancy cars. A bright red Buick convertible, then a white Oldsmobile sedan quickly taking its place. With air conditioning and power windows, something to talk about in those days! Her mother—she could hear her distinctly—had been glad to see the convertible go: “My hair will stay up and my ears won't ache.” There he was, a picture on the wall, young, with a smile. She had his distinctive black hair, and his pale skin, so incompatible with the eternal Florida sunshine. He didn't have glasses, they'd come later. His eyes were narrow, peaceful. She couldn't remember him being cross with anyone; he'd never responded to gruff words, at the most with a shrug. There'd been art shows, her introduction to the world of escape. They went on Saturdays or Sundays and in her pretty dresses, she saw pictures from the past, made by hand, with brushes and real paint, the colors coming together, sometimes in realistic ways, sometimes abstract—images of what otherwise would never have been seen by future

generations. Coin shows were the most fun. People talked right out loud and laughed too. There was an air of conviviality and smiles were legion.

The first coin her father had given her was a Lincoln cent, 1909, the beginning of a series. It was brand new or ‘brilliant uncirculated’ and shone brighter than the brass handles on the doors. She turned away from his photo and dug in a drawer of the dresser to pull out the folder. She smiled opening it. There they were, lined up like soldiers, President Abraham Lincoln again and again. Her father's coin was just as bright as ever. Two tears fell from her pale blue eyes.

Hannah moped around the house for much of the afternoon, striving not to feel sorry for herself. That was how it had been for quite some time, since losing her job as a salesperson at a paint and wallpaper store in a new mall in Boynton. It had had nothing to do with her work. She was responsible and competent, so the owner had said. Rather, he'd explained, it had to do with “saturation”: there were just too many stores in too many malls selling the same things. Perhaps he'd call back if things picked up. She'd tried not wholeheartedly to find something else. Financially, there was no need. Curtis made enough money. But there was her sanity. She couldn't spend the rest of her days shuffling from room to room like a zombie. She liked to do needlepoint and had accomplished colorful, intricate pictures that she'd displayed and even sold locally. There'd been a write-up about her in the paper. But she could only spend so much time on it and then she would squint and her eyes would burn like fireballs. She could, she supposed glumly, get work in a fast food outlet. There were all kinds of them around. The idea struck her, for lack of a better word, as distasteful. She liked paint and wallpaper, new brushes and rollers. It was the smell of the paint, the million colors you could create, computer matching—the whole idea of helping bring someone's home back to life. Pastels were her favorite because they seemed more pacifying.

Why have the dark when you can have light?

Gazing out the front window of the pink L-shaped bungalow, Hannah was thankful for the shade of the torrey tree and the striped awning. The days were already becoming torrid, the air conditioner thrumming constantly. She became wistful. No snow to shovel. Barbecues, beaches, and just plain fun. But that had been a long time ago. She was from Erie, where the winters were terrible, the snow squalling in off the lake in blinding rages. When she met Curtis, she was twenty-two, fresh out of college and working at a decorating center. He was a few years older, slim, tall, a pediatrician who, with the help of his father, had just bought a practice in West Palm Beach. Thoughts of mansions along the ocean, white yachts, expensive cars and chauffeurs, days and nights by a pool, dinners in fancy restaurants, nightclubs after, and parties rife with gossip—the high life! He was kind and caring and she knew she was in love when he took her to a practice range to teach her how to hit a little white ball. Staring at the fiddlewood that bordered the walk up to the door, she burst out laughing as if to spite her tearful eyes. The patience! He'd spent the better part of an hour showing her how to grip the club, the way to plant her feet, cautioning her to keep her knees slightly bent and to “always keep your beautiful eyes on the ball.” She'd hit them, eventually, after mostly swinging through the air and missing, then watched with a mixture of embarrassment and surprise as they merely popped up and dropped immediately, rolling away like lazy eyes. She'd made quite a fool of herself but Curtis persisted. She'd hoped to heaven no one was watching. Playing after for real, they'd held up the whole golf course while he helped her get the ball going or looked for it after it trundled delinquently off into brush or tall grass. Oh, his everlasting patience!

She took a deep breath and phoned Curtis Jr. in Vero Beach. He was their only child and a car mechanic with his own garage and towing business. That was one ride she didn't like, up Interstate 95 past North Palm Beach. It



brought on a heavy heart, even on the nicest of days. The land was flat, the buildings were few, and traffic was sparse on the boring straight stripes of road. She knew much of the gloominess came from inside. Perhaps she was too introspective. She had a social life, thank goodness: she belonged to a bowling league where she'd made friends, though she'd be the first to admit she didn't chase them down regularly, preferring rather to stay around the house and tend to things. She'd been told the bungalow was picture perfect. In elementary school, the teachers had always been amazed at what good work she did, her notebooks were neat and well-kept, her exams returned to her with the highest marks. They used to tell her mother at interview time that she hardly participated orally and spoke only when spoken to. She no longer had much of a self-image. Losing her job had knocked her down the rungs and she was becoming timid. Needlepoint was keeping her out of emotional trouble. So were her coin sets in the drawer. She could pore over them, just marveling at the whole picture they made together as little friends in a book. She admired their order and neatness and got from them a sense of security, perhaps because her life seemed to have such little direction anymore. She went along with Curtis to most of his social functions, which got her out of herself for a time. There were dinners, lectures, and the like. There'd been his speech at Florida State University the week before but she'd opted out. His boyish face had appeared crestfallen. He was proud of his work as a pediatrician, his research into finding a solid cure for Epidermolysis Bullosa.

She picked up the phone and began to cry. She already missed him, and the only consolation she could find was telling herself his suffering was over, he was out of that home, no longer a prisoner.

"Oh."

"It's likely for the best," she said.

"He wasn't going to get better, ma."

"I know."

She was crying when she hung up. She went to the washroom for a kleenex and dabbed away the tears. Then she looked at herself in the mirror. Her eyes were red from crying and her face reminded her of a ghost. She needed some color. She ought to go outside for a while and sit by the pool. But she burned in the sun or only got pink as a beefsteak tomato, if she was really careful. This made her smile. She had a small nose and mouth and few wrinkles, aside from whorls of crow's feet next to her eyes. Her short curly hair



made her look a touch boyish and soon, after it was cut and close to her head like a bathing cap, this would be even more evident.

After the will was read she got the biggest surprise of her life. She'd figured on the basics: bank accounts, stocks and bonds, the apartment in Palm Beach where he'd lived for a time after her mother had died, and the coin collection. It was this last thing that astounded her. She knew he'd been collecting for years. He'd go to every show at home and many even abroad. This had gone on until, and perhaps even a little after, the onset of dementia. She knew it for a fact: one Monday he'd phoned and said he couldn't find the coins he'd bought on Sunday. She'd gone over and questioned him at length. Did you have them when you got home? You don't know? They'd searched the apartment. Have you looked in the car? You have?

Affirmative. She went to the parking area and checked the car again anyway and came back, retracing his steps. She found the envelope with the coins in it in the mailbox. It was hard to believe on the one hand, and disheartening on the other, a sign her father was failing.

She placed an ad in *Coin World*, a half-page, listing some of the coins for sale. There were rolls in every denomination, some bank-wrapped, silver dollars too, sets of this and sets of that; certified coins by the hundred, United States and world; copper, gold, and silver. For a time, Curtis helped her sort it in the evenings but the safety deposit boxes were so numerous and full the task seemed endless.

In all of the activity surrounding her father's collection, Hannah felt brighter and cheerier. She came out of herself, experiencing a renaissance of sorts. The sorrow was there but she managed to stand outside of it as it were and not in it and thus kept it from affecting her daily life the way the loss of her job had. She quickly took on the role of a businesswoman and saw herself as a coin dealer.

"You don't need a store," Curtis told her at a table nestled in the shady alcove of a café just off Worth Avenue. "You would need security—alarms, a safe. It would be a nuisance, Hannah love. We'll do the ad thing, some local shows, and then blossom outwards to something greater. You will be a success! And what about eBay? We'll do the 'work-at-home' thing. What do you think? It's much easier. There are enough coins to last a lifetime. You're in business, Hannah love!"

She was enthralled. It all sounded promising and easy enough. Curtis seemed to set success in front of her like a cup of tea and a cookie. There wouldn't be as much time for needlepoint anymore. But that was fine with her. She spooned up the ice cream, especially good on this hot day. She hadn't felt so altogether, so outgoing for a while. She could see how things in life were linked like a bracelet. She might not have ever had an interest in coins if it hadn't been for the 1909 cent with Abraham Lincoln's picture on it.

# Collecting Newfoundland Coins

By Bill Kamb; reprinted from *The CN Journal* (publication of the CNA)

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## HE ONE CENT DENOMINATION

As I've contacted almost everyone on the membership roster of the Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts club either by e-mail or in person at shows, I've learned that the vast majority of members collect decimals, a few collect tokens, and even fewer collect paper money. With this in mind I'm going to start a series of articles on Newfoundland decimals and discuss them by denomination. I hope that this inspires others to submit their opinions of what I've written or to even agree to write an article themselves about one of the other denominations.

I started collecting Newfoundland coins twenty-five years ago in EF or AU condition. As would be expected, I quickly found most of the George VI coins, some of the George V coins, a few Edwardian coins, and even fewer Victorian coins. The first denomination that I completed was the twenty-six one-cent coins, and later added a few varieties.

Newfoundland currency was based on the British system and their cents were equivalent to the British half penny. Newfoundland coinage was struck at the Royal Mint in London and carries no mint mark. Occasionally the Heaton Mint in Birmingham, was subcontracted when the Royal Mint was too busy, and those coins have an H mint mark. Due to the danger

to shipping during both world wars, Newfoundland coinage was struck at the Canadian Mint in Ottawa and bears a C mint mark. Coins struck at both mints in England are on British planchets and those struck in Ottawa are on Canadian planchets, which were minutely different.

All of the Newfoundland cents have medal die axis except for those dated 1872, the first year the Heaton Mint struck coins for Newfoundland. Apparently no direction was given by the Royal Mint and Heaton's struck them with the same die axis as the silver coins that year. Cents of 1872

are

dated 1873, 1880, and 1890 are particularly weak. In the case of the Edwardian and George V large cents it is the vertical row of pearls on the Imperial State crown on the reverse that is weak. A study of the latter Monarch's coinage reveals that as time goes on the strike gets better and better and that by the end of the reign in 1936, the coins are strongly struck. On the reverse of the George VI small cents the details of the flower of the picture plant are weak on many dates. When assembling a high grade set of cents one should look for coins with the strongest possible strikes.

Discounting the inflation factor, a quick comparison of prices today with those of twenty-five years ago reveals a couple of discrepancies in the one-cent series. Then, 1885 cents were valued more than those of 1888 and cents dated 1940 were more expensive than those of 1944. The reverse is true today.

There are other minor differences but these examples involve key coins. Don't forget, 1983 was before grading services and population reports existed and in many cases catalog or trend prices tended to parallel mintage figures, much more so than they do today. Prices from a 1983 Charleton's Catalog in AU condition for the above four coins were: 1885 \$150, 1888 \$125, 1940 \$30, and 1944 \$20. Trend prices from the latest Canadian Coin News for the same four coins in AU condition are: \$550, \$750, \$45, and \$100.

Soon after I began collecting, I started keeping a record of high grade Victorian silver



plentiful in red uncirculated condition due to the Heaton Hoard of the 1970's. Coins long forgotten in a Heaton vault were discovered and dispersed to the numismatic community in the 1970's and among them were approximately 150 choice to gem red uncirculated 1872 Newfoundland cents. This is the coin you want to buy for your type set.

Victorian large cents are plagued by a weakly struck crown on the reverse as are those of Edward VII and most of the cents in the George V series. Except for those "Vicky" cents dated 1872, the right portion of St. Edward's crown on the reverse was weakly struck. Those



coins and a few twentieth century coins like the 1903 ten-cent, 1904H twenty-cent, 1920C one-cent, and 1946C five-cent pieces that I saw in auction catalogs, advertised in dealer lists, or saw at shows. When a 1920C one-cent piece came up in a Torex Auction in ICCS MS62BN condition I knew it was condition rare and bid on it and won it for \$160, a bargain in my book. When population reports came out soon after that, I learned that I had the finest certified and it wasn't until several years went by that it was out-classed. It took me about five years to complete the twenty-six coin one-cent denomination in EF or AU condition, although I did have a few random ones in uncirculated condition. By the way, the last cent that I found was the 1888 in choice EF condition.

In the early 1990's I decided to upgrade my Newfie copper to choice uncirculated condition as over the years I had noticed that many of the earlier dates were available in that condition. As I upgraded I made some good buys but I also made some mistakes. I bought an 1872H cent in an ICCS MS65R holder that I and several dealers think is a specimen. On the other hand, I bought a raw 1890 cent that appeared to be MS64 red when I bought it, but under better lighting a circular pattern of scratches was revealed on the obverse. Such is life.

In my experience, a problem-free EF or better collection of Newfoundland cents could be assembled in three to five years by attending a few major shows and auctions each year. A choice uncirculated collection could be put together in ten years or less. In twenty-five years I've probably seen five 1885 cents, three 1888 cents, four 1920C cents, and four 1944C cents in choice uncirculated condition. In my opinion, the 1947C small cent is the sleeper coin of the entire one-cent series in choice R&B uncirculated condition. Of the many uncirculated examples I've seen of this date, I've only seen one problem-free R&B coin. Next month I'll discuss the thirty coin five-cent denomination,

the toughest to complete, in my opinion.

### THE FIVE CENT DENOMINATION

As stated in last month's column, I'm going to continue discussing Newfoundland decimals, this time touching on the five-cent series. In my opinion, this thirty coin denomination is the toughest to complete.



There are a few expensive coins and many key and semi-keys that are challenging to find.

As mentioned previously, Newfoundland coinage was minted at the Royal Mint in London, England, which occasionally subcontracted with the Heaton Mint in Birmingham when it was too busy. Also during both world wars coins were minted at the Canadian Mint in Ottawa, due to the dangers to wartime shipping. Silver coins were struck in sterling silver until 1944 when a change was made to speed up production at the overworked mint. During the last three years of production Newfoundland silver coinage was minted to the Canadian standard of .800 fine.

In this denomination, weakly struck coins are found throughout the Victorian series but are relatively rare in the post-Vicky coinage. Many Vicky five-cent pieces have a weakly struck braid on the obverse, causing the coin to look a grade lower than it is. I once owned a choice AU 1882H five-cent piece that was almost fully lustrous but had the detail of a Fine coin, but that much weakness is unusual.

When I started collecting in 1983, I quickly found most of the George V and George

VI five-cent coins and a 1908 Edward piece. I bought most of the George VI coins in uncirculated condition as they were so affordable. After a few years went by I had a few of the elusive Vicky pieces: 1865, 1882H, 1894, and 1896 and had all the twentieth century coins except the 1903 and 1946C. I continued recording sightings on my personal population report and had a feeling which coins were scarcer than others, oftentimes in contradiction to what their trend prices indicated. As I was on a limited budget I would buy the scarcer coin if more than one was available.

I kept adding coins to my collection and they were getting more and more expensive. It was at the 1999 CNA Convention in Kitchener that I was made an offer I couldn't refuse and bought two coins on layaway, something I had never done before. That hesitant decision made it possible to complete my collection in less than twenty years. As there are so many keys and semi-keys in the Newfoundland series, it seemed like something was always available and I didn't always have the cash. I was now sometimes going to coin shows with just enough money to cover expenses and coming home with a coin or coins and paying them off in a month or two, or even three. The next year at the CNA Convention in Ottawa I was able to complete my collection by winning a coin in the auction that I couldn't normally afford, the 1873H five-cent in EF condition. Since then I've been upgrading and have only two more Vicky five-cent pieces to improve and I'll have the denomination in AU or better condition.

Discounting the inflation factor, a quick comparison of prices today with those of twenty-five years ago reveals a couple of discrepancies in the five-cent series. Then, 1876 and 1885 five-cent pieces were valued more than those dated 1873 and those dated 1912 and 1917 were more valued than those dated 1919. In AU condition twenty-five years ago five-cent

pieces dated 1876 and 1885 were valued in Charleton's at \$1250 and \$1500 respectively and the 1873 was at \$850. Those dated 1912 and 1917 were valued at \$200 each and the 1919 was at \$175. Today in Canadian Coin News the three Vicky coins are: 1873 @ \$3500, 1876 @ \$1500, and 1885 @ \$2700. The George V coins in AU condition are valued as follows: 1912 @ \$70, 1917 \$150, and 1919 @ \$600. My observations over the years are in line with the prices of today.

As with the one-cent denomination, I've made some good purchases and some bad ones. At the CNA Convention in Toronto in 1991 I bought a raw 1873 five-cent piece that was advertised as EF but when I looked at it later in better light I noticed that it had been cleaned. However, several years later when I was checking my Victorian silver coins against the Haxby catalog to see which obverse varieties I had, I discovered that it was an obverse 1, an unlisted variety. I submitted it to ICCS where it was net graded VF30 as the discovery coin. A few years later, at a show in Indianapolis, I bought a 1919 five-cent piece in choice uncirculated condition from a foreign coin dealer for \$400, 1/10 its value! He used a catalog that I had never seen before listing North American coins only, which had it priced at \$400 in UNC. I just wish he had more choice pieces priced with that catalog.

Collecting coins like I was in EF / AU condition, I learned a few things about the series:

1. I saw some coins like: 1870, 1872H, 1876H, 1885, 1904H, and 1912 more in uncirculated condition than in EF / AU. In the instance of the Victorian pieces I'm only talking about a handful of uncirculated pieces. I later learned that the 1904H and 1912 were represented by original rolls that came on the marketplace in the last thirty years or so.

2. Edwardian silver has such fine relief that it quickly goes from AU / UNC to VF condition, making EF/AU examples challenging to find.

3. Apparently, the low mintage 1946C five-cent was a known rarity and was saved as I've never seen one in less than VF condition.

4. Half of the 1904 five-cent pieces I've examined have their H mintmark struck over a smaller H. With a high power glass you can see two tiny uprights sticking out of the top of the correct size mintmark.

In my experience, an EF to AU collection of Newfoundland five-cent pieces may take anywhere from fifteen to twenty years, or even longer, to assemble as there are many elusive Victorian pieces. Out of frustration I bought three of t h e s e



pieces: 1 8 7 0 , 1876H, and 1881 on layaway, in uncirculated condition as I couldn't find an attractive EF or AU example. Of the fourteen Vicky pieces, I found seven particularly elusive in EF or AU condition: 1870, 1873, 1873H, 1876H, 1881, 1885, and 1888. I've only seen one, two, or three EF or AU examples of each of these dates in twenty-five years and most of these were unattractive.

Of all the coins of the denomination, the 1870 is the sleeper in my opinion. I've owned a VF30 example and last year saw an unattractive AU50 in an auction. These are the best circulated examples I've seen of this date and it's priced in the same ballpark as the 1876 and 1888 dates of which I've seen a few more

examples of each and is priced much less than the 1873 of which I've seen a VF30 and an AU55 example. If you have the time and patience and want a challenge, this is the series for you. Next month I'll discuss the twenty-six coin ten-cent denomination, the most attractive in my collection.

## THE TEN CENT DENOMINATION

In this issue of the CN Journal I'm continuing my discussion on the Newfoundland decimal series by taking up the twenty-six coin ten-cent denomination. This was the first silver denomination that I completed in EF or better condition, despite its having several key and semi-key dates and some expensive coins. It also has the most eye appeal and is my highest graded silver denomination.

As mentioned previously, Newfoundland coinage was minted at the Royal Mint in London, England, which occasionally subcontracted with the Heaton Mint in Birmingham when it was too busy. During both world wars Newfoundland coinage was struck at the Canadian Mint in Ottawa due to the danger to war time shipping. Silver coins were struck in sterling silver until 1944 when a change was made to speed up production at the over-worked mint. During the last three years of production Newfoundland silver coinage was minted to the Canadian standard of .800 fine.

As with the five-cent denomination, weakly struck coins are found throughout the Victorian series. Many coins have a weakly struck braid on the obverse, looking a grade lower than they actually are, and many coins dated 1870 are notoriously weak on their reverse. The coinage of Edward VII and the two Georges are in most cases strongly struck.

Collecting this denomination in EF/AU condition is almost as challenging as the five-cent series. By attending a couple of coin shows one may expect to find all the George VI pieces and possible one or two of the George V pieces. The Edwardian coins however, are quite a challenge. It took me twelve years to complete my



Newfoundland type set by finally finding a 1904H ten-cent piece in AU condition. By that time, I already had acquired at least half of the Vicky pieces. As with the five-cent pieces, the detail of the Edwardian ten-cent piece is so fine that it quickly falls to VF condition once it enters circulation. Early on I was lucky and picked up a few Victorian pieces, one of them being the scarce 1870 in barely EF condition and an 1876 that was a slider. I slowly acquired more coins until I only needed the condition rare 1882 and 1903, which I eventually secured at auction. I was lucky and picked up the key dates 1873 and 1888, both in choice AU condition at bargain prices.

As usual, I made some good purchases and some bad ones. When I started collecting, I had a mentor who was a strict grader. He sold me an 1876 ten-cent piece as a slider that in today's era of grade inflation would be called MS63! In another instance, because I couldn't find anything wrong with the coin, I bought a raw, almost white 1944 ten-cent piece from a prominent dealer, who graded it choice AU. I submitted it to ICCS for grading, along with several other coins, and prior to receiving the coins back I received the routine letter which lists the coins and their assigned grades. I was disappointed to read that the coin in question was graded MS62 HC which I interpreted to mean it was harshly cleaned. However, a few days later, when I received the coins I was pleased to learn that HC stood for Heavy Cameo! On the other hand, I bought a really nice 1896 ten-cent piece, at a bargain price, only to see in better light that it had been cleaned.

Comparing prices of today with those of twenty-five years ago reveals a couple of discrepancies. Then, the 1870 and 1885 dates were valued much more than the acknowledged rarities of today, the 1873 and 1888 coins. In AU condition, twenty-five years ago the 1870 was \$2750 and the 1885 was \$2000 while the 1873 and 1888 were \$1000 and \$700 respectively. Today, these four coins in AU condition are valued so: 1870 \$2250, 1885 \$2000, and 1873 and 1888 are both valued at \$3000 each. In the twentieth century we also have some discrepan-

cies. Then, both Edwardian pieces were at \$500 each and today the 1903 is \$750 and the 1904 is only \$200. Also in the George V series the 1917 ten-cent piece in AU condition was the cheapest coin of the three back then: 1912 was \$400, 1917 was \$225, and 1919 was \$350. Today however, it is the most valued: 1912 at \$150, 1917 at \$235, and 1919 at \$175. In the nine coin George VI series, in 1983 the 1944 coin was one of the least valued but today it is the most valued. You may wonder why many of the prices today are less than they were in 1983. In my opinion the main reason is that during the mid-eighties the coin market was at the high end of a cycle.

Another rea-



son is that population reports, published by the major grading services, are used to establish trends now, whereas before the reports existed prices tended to follow mintages. In the cases of the 1912 and 1919 ten-cent pieces quantities of each were slowly being sold in the marketplace then and that fact is reflected in the trends and pop reports today.

In my opinion the biggest sleeper of the denomination is the 1896 ten-cent piece. With a mintage of 230,000, the highest by far of the Victorian series, it's tied with two other coins, the 1872 and 1894 as the least expensive at \$650 in AU condition and I've only seen three or four in that grade. Of the post-Vicky coins, I think the sleeper is the 1943 in MS63 condition at \$350. Although there are over ten

in MS63 and '64 condition, which is comparable to the 1946 and 1947 coins at \$400 each, in the ICCS population report, I've only seen two of them, whereas I've seen many of the latter two. I was at a show in Cleveland about ten years ago and came across a local dealer who was selling the remains of an original roll of white 1947 coins. He had over forty left that were all in NGC holders and were graded MS63 and '64. I went through them all and bought what I thought was the least bag marked for \$150.

As with the five-cent series there are a few coins that are more plentiful in uncirculated condition than in EF or AU condition. Those dated 1872 and 1876 are more available because of the Heaton Hoard in the 1970's and those dated 1904, 1912, 1919 (partial roll), 1941, and 1947 are known from original uncirculated rolls.

Based on my experience a collection of EF/AU ten-cent pieces could take fifteen years to complete with a few of the later date coins in uncirculated condition. The keys, 1870, 1873, 1882H, 1885, and 1888 are challenging in original EF or AU condition, as are the semi-keys, to a lesser degree: 1876, 1880, and 1903. If you're offered one, you should buy it, even if you have to sell or trade something out of your collection to afford it, as it may be years before it's available again. There are two coins in the Victorian series of ten-cent pieces that are unknown in uncirculated condition, the 1873 and the 1888. If you have one of these coins in AU condition in your collection, you've got something. Continuing the theme on Newfoundland decimals, next month I'll discuss the twenty-cent denomination.

*Editor's note: Bill Kamb is very active in the hobby and is a founding member of the recently birthed Newfoundland Numismatic Enthusiasts club. The NNE is a specialty club (like WIN) dedicated solely to Newfoundland numismatics. These articles by Bill Kamb were originally published in The CN Journal (publication of the Canadian Numismatic Association) in segments. They are intended to encourage new interest in the intriguing, yet relatively unrec-*

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# Queen Anne's Wars

By Kenneth Bressett

**T**his article is adapted from *Milestone Coins: A Pageant of the World's Most Significant and Popular Money* (2007), a book that reveals the fascinating stories behind more than 110 famous coins and tokens, as told by Ken Bressett, award-winning author and longtime editor of the *Guide Book of United States Coins*.

The coins of England's Queen Anne, who ruled from 1702 to 1714, are of interest to collectors for several reasons. None are as adventuresome as the unusual pieces made in 1702 and 1703 bearing the word VIGO beneath her portrait. The reason for this unprecedented departure from the norm came in October 1702, following a successful Anglo-Dutch battle with the Spanish fleet.



Silver "VIGO" half crown of Anne, 1703. (actual size 34 mm)

Gold, silver, and valuable cargos had been held at Spanish-American ports for three years while Spain was engaged in the War of Succession. When a French escort fleet finally

came to help, 17 vessels were loaded with treasure and set out for Cadiz, Spain. Meanwhile, the Spanish were engaging the British and Dutch fleets at Cadiz and another British fleet was at sea in their path. The convoy received news of the situation, and detoured for Vigo Bay in Galicia, Spain, to wait for things to quiet down.

The British fleet, soundly defeated in the battle at Cadiz, was limping home when the commander of the British ship Pembroke received news about the treasure fleet. The temptation of such a prize was beyond resistance. The British fleet made straight for Vigo Bay and engaged the Spanish in a battle that lasted for about two hours before the poorly protected treasure ships were defeated. In what was one of the costliest naval engagements 13 French and Spanish ships were taken and 2,000 men perished. The British and Dutch lost 800 men and another 500 were wounded. Millions of pieces of eight were captured, along with gold and other booty that was taken back to England

to be made into coin of the realm.

The sparkling new coins that were made from these spoils of war were inscribed

with the word VIGO for all the world to forever be reminded of this famous battle. So popular was this form of propaganda that it was repeated some 43 years later by King George II, when he added the word LIMA to some of his coins. (The silver for that issue, dated 1745 and 1746, was made from the treasure



Silver "LIMA" half crown of George II, 1746. (actual size 34 mm)

brought back to England by Admiral Anson in 1744. These coins were minted to celebrate British harassment of the Spanish colonies in the New World.)

Queen Anne is also remembered for other bloody battles on both sides of the Atlantic. Perhaps most notable among her conquests were the raid on Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1704 and the attempt to capture Quebec. Her quarrels with Scotland were bitter, but ended with the Act of Union in 1707, under which the two kingdoms were officially united as Great Britain. Anne died in 1714, and although she had 17 children, none of them survived to assume the throne.

A silver shilling of Queen Anne in Extremely Fine condition will cost you about \$500. Search around and you can find one in Fine for less than \$100. Other denominations are priced about the same. Coins of George II with the LIMA legend are equally interesting, and are priced similar to the VIGO pieces.

# The Migration of Coins from the Ancient World to the Modern Day United States, and Some Interesting Stuff that Happened Along the Way

By Jeff Swindling

**T**he world's coinage has an interesting story to tell. The idea of coins began in 700 B.C., in ancient Syria. The idea then migrated to Greece, Rome and the rest of the ancient world. Since then, coins have been an everyday part of people's lives.

The idea for coins was invented when the barter system in worldwide use at the time became a little too complicated. It was at that point gold and silver were typically used for trade. The value of gold and silver was determined by weight. Merchants in shops found themselves weighing the same pieces again and again. The ancient Lydians figured that by putting a personal device (such as a seal) on certain size gold and silver lumps, they wouldn't have to keep weighing the lumps. The people thought this was a great idea. The king approved, too. He ordered all of the gold and silver in the kingdom to be molded into lumps and then stamped with the country's national symbol, the lion. The gold lumps were worth 10 times as much as the silver lumps. (Pleasures, 1-2)

Some of the crude Lydian "coins" migrated to ancient Greece via trading, traveling on sailing expeditions, or being captured in war. The Greeks thought this "coin" idea of the Lydians was pretty good. The first Greek coins were made in Aegina in about 625 B.C. They had a picture of what looks like turtles punched into the coins.

The next major trading city to have

coins was Corinth. Their coins had the winged horse Pegasus stamped on them. The year was 575 B.C.

A few years later the ancient Greeks figured out how to make two sided coins. Not only were these coins very beautiful, but by using this technique the coins could have different denominations. By stamping different pictures on the reverse (back) of the coin, the denomination of the coin was identified. (Coins, 6,7)



By now, the Romans had heard of these new "coins." Coins migrated to the Romans the same way they had to the Greeks. The Romans made many changes to the coin, making their own coins unique. They "coined" (sorry about the pun) the use of mint marks and writing around the rim of coins on the obverse (front) and the reverse (back). The new Roman coins were very beautiful.

Do you know how much our coins were modeled after the ancient Roman coins? Think about it for a minute. Roman coins had writing along the rim. The U.S. coins do, too. Romans used the liberty cap, mintmarks, eagles, arrows or scrolls in the eagle's talons, wreaths, stars and even the picture of Liberty on their coins!!! You can definitely see the migration of ideas from the Roman's coins to our own.

The U.S. coin which most copied the ancient Roman coins was the "Mercury Dime"

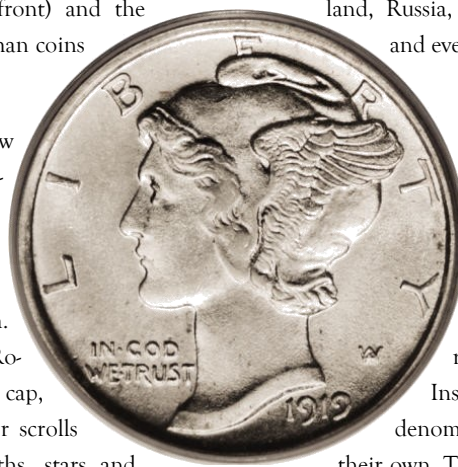
minted from 1916-1946. The obverse of the coin showed Liberty (who happens to be female) wearing a winged cap. People thought this looked like the Roman god Mercury (who was male), hence the nickname. The back of the coin is even more Romanesque. It shows the bundles of rods with axes (fasces), which were the symbol for authority. (Ancient, 25, 26)

Another interesting aspect of the ancient Greek and Roman coins is that they were like "newspapers" to the far away cities and countries controlled by the ancient Greeks and Romans. They told who was coming to power or losing power. They had very accurate images of the kings and emperors. They pictured marriages and friendships between rulers of countries. This is one way we know so much about them today. The coins migrated around the country to bring news, and they still give us news today. (Schwarz, ch. 1-3)

The migration of coins also gives a clue about the trading habits of the Romans. Roman coins have been found in Ireland, Finland, Russia, Africa, India, Pakistan and even China! (Sold! 46,47)

After the collapse of the Roman Empire, European countries adopted the Roman system of currency. The Franks and the British made reforms to the coins. Instead of the Roman denominations they designed their own. They put their own kings and emperors on the coins, too. These reforms set the coinage for a few hundred years.

During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries trade between the Middle East and Europe and the migration of coins increased





and both areas switched to metallic currency.

Then, in 1484, a huge amount of silver was discovered in Germany and the general shortage of gold led to a standard sized coin. The coin was the size of our current half dollar. By 1500, almost every free city in Europe was minting coins with the image of its own ruler or the country's emperor pictured on the coin. (Brown, 42-50)

Soon after this, explorers "discovered" North America. Adventurers from all of the European countries rushed to North America trying to claim and settle this new land. Each country brought its own coins. When there was a shortage, new coins were sent over. When no coins came, people relied on barter for their needs. In the spring of 1685, in the French settlement of Quebec, there was a serious shortage of coins. More were being sent, but the journey would take several months. Coins were needed desperately to pay the soldiers stationed there to fight off the Indians. A man named Jaques de Meules came up with a rather colorful idea. They could use playing cards for money! He gathered all of the playing cards he could find. He left some whole. He cut others into halves or quarters. A full card was worth four francs, a half card was worth 40 sols and a quarter card was worth 15 sols. Each card was then stamped with the word "bon," (French for "good") stamped with a wax seal and then signed by two people (Meules and a treasury clerk). The idea of putting a wax seal had migrated over from France with Meules.

The soldiers were paid with the cards and were told that when the coins came from France they could exchange the playing cards. Merchants accepted the cards for payment and everyone was happy-except the king of France. He told them that such money would lead to huge inflation.

Meules decided to drop the playing card idea after a while, but another shortage forced the use of the playing cards again in 1686. The cards were soon very widely accepted in New France. The news migrated fast. When

the people in the New England colonies had a coin shortage they used the playing card idea.

There were a few problems with the playing card system, though. The cards were easily counterfeited, since almost everyone had a deck of playing cards. Soon severe penalties were made for counterfeiting. At first, if you made "bad money" you were publicly flogged. When it was decided that wasn't good enough to deter people from counterfeiting, counterfeiters were hanged.

Another problem was the hoarding of cards. Barter was still widely used, so people took the valuable cards out of circulation. This only made it so more cards had to be made into money. By the year 1714, there were 2,000,000 pieces of playing card money in circulation. The circulation of playing card money continued until 1749 when the official issue of paper money for the year had a face value of 1,000,000 livres.

The use of the playing card money stopped in 1760 when the British took over Canada. This unique monetary system remains one of the stranger aspects in the history of money, and once again illustrates the migration of "coinage". (Schwarz, 79, 80)

One of the New Englanders' first acts of rebellion from the British government was to mint their own coins. They used their coins, England's coins, Spanish doubloons, Spanish silver dollars and even bullets as money! This soon became too much for the local shop owners. The colony elected John Hull as the first mint master. Three types of coins were authorized-Oak, Pine and Willow Tree shillings. These worked out for a while, but another coin shortage developed. The government decided that Spanish coins would once again be circulated as legal tender. This shows the importance of the

migration of Spanish coinage to the United States in the 1600's. (Schwarz, 47-54)

The colonists won their independence from England in 1776. They needed their own coinage now. They decided they liked the idea of the dollar. This idea had come from the Spanish, who had modeled their coins from the ancient Roman coins. In 1785, President Jefferson signed the Coinage Act into law. The Coinage Act stated that the money unit of the U.S. should be the dollar and that it should be divided into decimal units. The smallest of the coins was a copper coin which was worth 1/200 of a dollar. Other coins at increasing decimal ratios would also be added. It did not say whether the dollar was to be on the silver standard, gold standard or both.

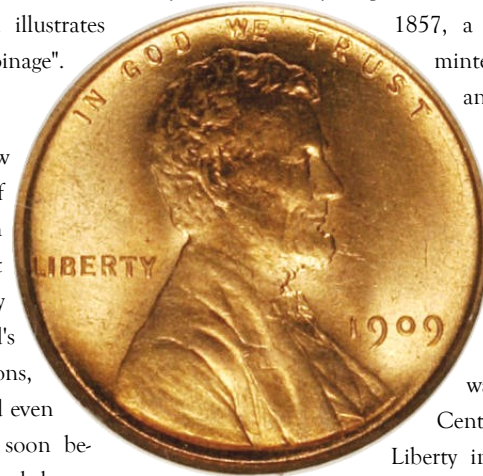
In 1792, a mint was established in Philadelphia. The mint produced coins in gold, silver and copper. The coins had Liberty on the front and an eagle on the back. (History 227, 228)

The first coins struck at the Philadelphia Mint were the Half Cent, the Cent, the Half Disme and the Disme. The half cent was the smallest denomination the United States ever used. The first cents minted were called Large Cents. They were about the size of a half dollar. They were expensive to make and bulky in your pocket. When copper prices rose in

1857, a smaller cent coin was minted. Its obverse showed an eagle in flight. This design was used for only two years, although many consider the pattern Flying Eagle Cent of 1856 as a third year for the series. The next design was the Indian Head Cent. Its obverse showed Liberty in an Indian headdress.

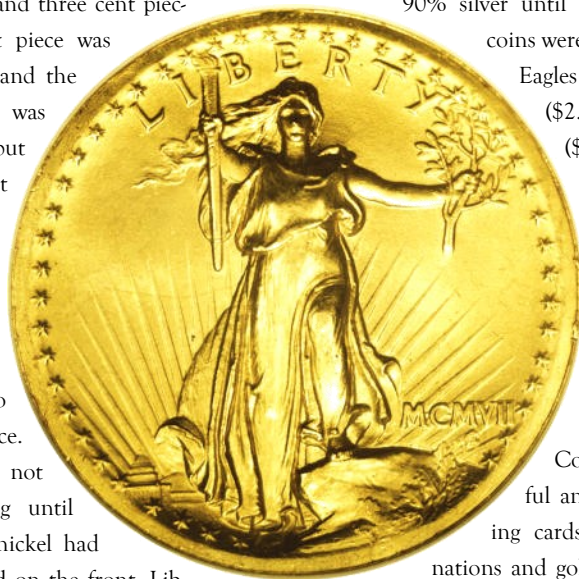
This design was used until the 100th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday (1909). The new design showed Lincoln on the front, and two ears of wheat on the back. The wheat ears stayed until Lincoln's 150th birthday, when the reverse was changed to the Lincoln Memorial in 1959.

The shortest-lived design was the twenty cent



piece. It was issued for only two years. It was too easily confused with quarters.

Two other strange coins the Mint issued were two and three cent pieces. The two-cent piece was made of copper and the three-cent piece was made of silver, but then nickel. That is why they were called three-cent nickels. However, we commonly use the word nickel to refer to a five cent piece. This coin did not come into being until 1866. The first nickel had the Federal shield on the front. Liberty replaced the shield in 1883. The Buffalo design replaced the shield nickel in 1913 and was finally replaced by the Jefferson nickel that



The first silver coins were the dimes, quarters, halves and dollars. They remained 90% silver until 1964. The first gold coins were Eagles (\$10), Double Eagles (\$20), Quarter Eagles (\$2.50) and Half Eagles (\$5). There were also one dollar gold coins. The minting of gold coins was halted in 1933 when the United States went off the gold standard. (Brown, 111-113)

Coins have had a colorful and eventful past. Playing cards, unwanted denominations and gold have all been used for money. From the beginnings of coinage in Lydia to its current state in the U.S., ideas for coinage migrated over oceans of water and oceans of time.

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## From Your Editor

By Katie Heinrich

**A**s I write this, I am looking forward to leaving for the ANA's Summer Seminar . . . in less than 24 hours. And I can hardly wait for the exciting two weeks to begin. This year WIN is yet again sending an active member to Coin Camp on a scholarship. This year the recipient is a vivacious young numismatist named Alex Troxell. Alex is definitely putting her scholarship to good use, as she is heading the YN fundraising auction first week. Her article on Summer Seminar will certainly be a unique one.



The next big thing happening in WIN is undoubtedly the ANA convention in Baltimore. Not only will we have our standard general meeting, but the club will also host its third annual Symposium. Both promise to have very interesting presentations. The general meeting will be at 9:00 am on Saturday, August 2nd in the room designated in the ANA convention booklet. The speaker at the general meeting will be Larry Schuffman, who has been a recent author in *Winning Ways*. The Symposium will be from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm on Friday, August 1st in the room designated in the convention booklet. The presentation to be given is titled, "What to do with your collection when you are done collecting." One of the speakers of the Symposium will be our club's

own Lorraine Weiss, WIN's Member-at-Large.

The last item of business to address is Women In Numismatics Board of Directors positions. Our beloved president, Prue Fitts, is stepping down from her position this year. Therefore, the club really needs someone to step up to be the new President. However, that isn't the only position that WIN is looking to fill. Any nominees for the Board are more than welcome. The club would love to have new involvement from the membership. If you have any interest in running, or nominating someone else, please contact any of the Board Members listed in this publication. We need new people! Thank you!

*Katie,* khcoins@fuse.net

WIN is going to have another  
**Symposium!**

*It will be held from 1–3 pm  
at the ANA show  
in Baltimore, Maryland  
on Friday, August 1st.*

Topic: "What to do  
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*At the 2010  
FUN Convention,  
WIN will be having a  
**fundraising auction!!**  
The proceeds will go to  
the Summer Seminar  
Scholarship Fund.*

# The Original Jefferson Nickel Design

By Jeff Swindling

**T**he Westward Journey Nickel Series and the newly redesigned Jefferson Nickel have gotten many people interested in collecting Jeffersons. The history behind these coins is intriguing! Did you know the original design concept for the Jefferson Nickel was quite different from the ones we have today?

In late 1937 or very early 1938, the Washington, DC Section of Fine Arts sent out a governmental leaflet inviting American sculptors to submit concepts and designs for a new nickel. The sculptors were asked to submit a plaster model, less than 8.5" in diameter with a relief no higher than 5/32 of an inch.

Naturally, all of America's best sculptors wished to have their design chosen for the new Jefferson Nickel. Three hundred and ninety artists sent in obverse and reverse models, which were pored over by the Section of Fine Arts and the Superintendent of the Section of Painting and Sculpture. On April 20, 1938, Felix Schlag received a congratulatory telephone call from the Superintendent himself.

The original design was similar to the one used until just before the Westward Journey

series, with a few minor changes. The obverse is virtually the same, but the stylized writing was thickened on the final design. The portrait and fields were essentially unchanged. The reverse kept the same main idea (Monticello), but the original design

tured a three-quarters

profile of Jefferson's famous

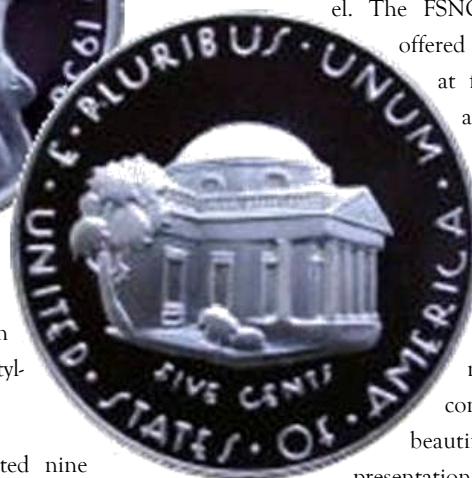
dwelling with a palm tree on the left side. However, the building was not labeled as Monticello at that time. In addition, the writing is much more stylized than on the final product.

The Superintendent requested nine separate changes in the original design before putting it into production. Schlag was asked to resubmit a black and white drawing of the revised design, indicating the changes he made. Schlag's design was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Jefferson Nickel began to be minted and shipped in late 1938.

Recently, I purchased a very interesting item—two nickel sized medals in .999 fine silver, one matte uncirculated and the other brilliant proof. They have a diameter of 21.1 millimeters, a limited mintage of 1,938 pieces each, and are encapsulated by SEGS. Struck by the Gallery Mint and distributed by the Jefferson Full Step Nickel Club (FSNC), the medals are a life-sized depiction of Felix Schlag's original design concept for the nickel which was to replace James Earle Fraser's Buffalo Nickel.

The FSNC originally offered the medals at for \$38 for an uncirculated example, and \$42 for a brilliant proof. The two medal set comes in a beautiful plush presentation box for easy display.

The latest changes in the Jefferson Nickel have opened many collector's eyes to the formerly neglected coin. Use this as an opportunity to learn more about the history and people behind the coins, and to have fun!





# WIN Scholarship Award

If you would like to apply for WIN'S scholarship award to the ANA summer conference, now is the time! Deadline for applications is December 15th.

You must be a WIN member for at least one year before applying, and must be an active member by doing one of the following:

- Writing articles for Winning Ways
- Serving on the board of directors
- Presenting a program at a WIN meeting
- Selling 50/50 tickets at a major show
- Signing up at least 4 new members within the past couple of years.

If you would like to apply you need to:

- Write a full page (200-250 word) essay including why you want to attend the conference, and your numismatic background.
- Send a signed and dated disclaimer that you will not hold WIN responsible for loss or injury while attending or traveling to or from the conference.
- Send your dues for the scholarship year, if not already paid. (All dues must be received by December 15<sup>th</sup>.)
- Agree to provide Winning Ways a report on your experience at the summer seminar (reasonable length suggested) if you receive a scholarship from WIN.

(Note: You are not eligible for this scholarship if you have won it in the past 5 years.)

WIN pays tuition for present ANA member, along with dormitory room and board for a double occupancy room.

The winning name will be drawn at the WIN meeting in conjunction with the January FUN show. You do not need to be present to win.

We look forward to receiving your application soon!!

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